JULY-AUGUST
1991
Volume 82 No. 4
ISSN 0008-1116
$1.50

# California Garden Magazine

# HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

**June 18-July 11** **DEL MAR FAIR Flower and Garden Show "Moos and Mums"**
From Interstate 5 take Via de la Valle west to Fairgrounds. Landscaped garden displays, floral arrangements, sales, demonstrations. Daily: 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Fair admission: $6 adults; children & seniors less. Free parking. Call 755-1161 or 296-1441.

**July 6** **SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM** Canyoneers Outdoor Program
Free guided nature walk. Kelly Ditch Trail (Cuyamaca Rancho State Park) 8 a.m.-12 noon. Call 232-3821.

**July 7** **SAN DIEGO DAHLIA SOCIETY** Specimen Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, 1-4:30 p.m. Free.

**July 14** **CONVAIR GARDEN CLUB** 41st Annual Summer Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, 1-4:30 p.m. Free.

**July 20 & 21** **SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY** 17th Annual Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, Sat.: 1-5 p.m.; Sun.: 10-4 p.m. Free.

**July 27 &28** **SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY** 5th Annual Summer Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, Sat.: 12-4:30 p.m.; Sun.: 10-430 p.m.

**Aug. 1** **THE HUNTINGTON** First Thursday Garden Talk
1151 Oxford Road, San Marino Cacti and succulents for small spaces.
Plant sale. 2:30 p.m. Free. Call 818/405-2147.

**Aug. 3 & 4** **SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY** Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, Sat.: 2-5 p.m.; Sun.: 10-4:30 p.m. Free.

**Aug. 16-Sep. 2** **CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR** Floriculture Exhibit & Competition
1600 Exposition Boulevard, Sacramento, Floral exhibit categories to be representative of the State's diverse landscapes. Daily: 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Admission charge and parking fee. Call 916/924-2015.

**Aug. 17 & 18** **SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY** 13th Annual Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, Sat.: 1-5 p.m.; Sun.: 10-4 p.m. Free.

**Aug. 24 & 25** **PALOMAR BRANCH, AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY** Judged Show & Sale
Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas,
Sat.: 12-4:30 p.m.; Sun.: 10-4:30 p.m. Free.

**Sept. 14** **QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS FOUNDATION** Demonstration
230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas, Irina Gronberg, well-known botanical illustrator, will demonstrate how to draw plants. Bring sketchbook, pencils & comfortable chair. Meet at gift shop. 10:30 a.m. Admission free. $1 parking. Call 436-3036.

**Sept. 21 & 22** **HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY** 2nd Fall Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, Sat.: 1-5 p.m.; Sun.: 10-4:30 p.m. Free.

**Sept. 21** **AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY** Semi-annual show: 11-3 p.m.; Ecke building, Quale botanical gardens.

**Sept. 25** **SANTA BARBARA MUSEUM OF ART** East Coast Tour
1130 State Street, Santa Barbara, 93101. "Art, Arboreta and Estates", Philadelphia area, with William Kloss, Art Historian & Smithsonian Lecturer, and Isabelle C. Greene, Landscape Architect. Visit her Silver Garden, the Du Pont Estate at Nemours, a private garden, & museums.
Call 805/962-4680 or 963-4364.

**Sept. 28** **SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB** Fall Show
Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park, Sat. & Sun.: 10-5 p.m. Free.

**Every Saturday** **OFFSHOOT TOURS One-Hour Plant Walks in Balboa Park**
Meet in front of Botanical Lath House. Canceled for rain or less than 4 attendees. 1st Sat.: Heart of the Park Tour; 2nd Sat.: Palm Walk; 3rd Sat.: Tree Walk; 4th Sat.: Desert Walk; 5th Sat.: Sample of all four tours. 10:00 a.m. Free. No reservations.

Deadline for submission to HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR for September-October issue is July 15.
*SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION is not responsible for changes in information which has been submitted by the organizations.*

Published by
San Diego Floral Association
for 81 Years

PUBLICATION STAFF
*EDITOR*
John J. Gagliardi
*ASSISTANT EDITOR*
Lucy Warren
*EDITOR EMERITUS*
Elizabeth Glover
Allethe MacDonald
*ASSOCIATE EDITOR*
Donald Boyer
*PRODUCTION EDITORS*
John J. Gagliardi
Lucy Warren
*CONSULTANTS*
Betty Newton
Dr. George Herring
Frances Clare
*STAFF WRITERS*
Penny Bunker
Mary Lou Orphey
Tineke Wilders
Mary Jordan
Lucy Warren
*STAFF ARTIST*
Celia Hansen
*COORDINATORS*
*Advertising*
Lynn Beyerle
*Renewals*
Bill Rathmann

*PRINTED BY:*
Neyenesch Printers, Inc.
2750 Kettner Boulevard
San Diego, CA 92101

Manuscripts are invited. Deadline is 90-days prior to publication date. All manuscripts and illustrations submitted will be handled carefully but we cannot assume responsibility for their safety. All submissions must be double spaced and accompanied by returned postage, if you expect them to be returned to you. *Hortus Third* is the authority for all botanical names used in this magazine. All opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not do not necessarily reflect the views of the editors of the *California Garden*.

Address all editorial material to:
*California Garden*
San Diego Floral Association
Casa del Prado Room 105, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619

Postmaster, Send change of address to:

*California Garden*,
Casa del Prado Room 105
Balboa Park, San Diego, CA

*California* SINCE 1909
**GARDEN**
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NO. ISSN 0008-1116

San Diego Floral Association &
Garden Center
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619
Monday through Friday
10 a.m. to 12 and 1 to 3 p.m.
619/232-5762

VOLUME 82 NUMBER 4
JULY-AUGUST 1991

98 Horticultural Calendar ..... Mary Jordan
100 Getting Nitrogen to a Plant Takes Time .... Betty Newton
101 Palette of Palms ..... Lucy Warren
103 The Palms - That Tropical Touch ..... Staff Edited
107 July County Fairs ..... Staff Edited
108 Cantu Palms ..... Bill Gunther
110 The International Palm Society ..... Bill Gunther
111 An Alley of Palms ..... Bill Gunther
113 Princes of the Vegetable Kingdom ..... Dr. Lorini
116 Lemon Twist ..... Staff Edited
116 Bus Trip Report ..... Helen Gagliardi
117 Book Reviews ..... Mary Lou Orphey
121 Now is the Time ..... Penny Bunker
124 Affiliates ..... Nancy Cottingham

*The cover illustration was contributed by Celia A. Hansen who is a graphic designer. She studied Fine Art in Nevada and Texas. Celia also has a Graphic Design degree from Platt College in San Diego, and currently does freelance design work. Celia can be reached at 619/482-2346.*

Single copies of the current issue of *CALIFORNIA GARDEN* magazine can be purchased for $1.50 at the locations listed.

CALIFORNIA ARBORETUM FOUNDATION, Inc., 447-8207, 301 North Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, CA 91006.
MISSION HILLS NURSERY, 295-2808, 1525 Fort Stockton Drive, San Diego, CA 92103.
OUCHI NURSERY, 2263-6114, 5003 Imperial Ave., San Diego, CA 92113.
PACIFIC TREE FARMS, 422-2400, 4301 Lynwood Drive, Chula Vista, CA 92010.
SAN DIEGO FLORAL GARDEN CENTER, 232-5762, Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101-1619.
WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY, 224-8271, 3642 Enterprise St., San Diego, CA 92110
FLOWER SHOWS: Show chairman contact *California Garden*, 232-5762 if you want the magazine sold at your next show.

*CALIFORNIA GARDEN* (ISSN 0008-116), a non-profit publication, is published bi-monthly for $7.00 per year or $13.00 for two years, by San Diego Floral Association, Inc. Single copy is $1.50. For foreign delivery add $3.00. Entered as second class matter, December 8, 1910 at the San Diego Post Office under the Act of March 3, 1879. Second Class Postage paid at San Diego.

# GETTING NITROGEN TO A PLANT TAKES TIME

by Betty Newton

**EVEN TODAY YOU STILL SEE** the assertion that only liquid fertilizers are immediately available to plants. It's as if granular fertilizers are second rate in some way.

The truth is more interesting and not so simple. We are quite capable of understanding, at least in a superficial way, the truth.

After all, our interest in plants quickly takes us into science revealing fascinating interrelationships and complexity. Science is essentially a method but it leads us to better understand the world.

As for fertilizer availability, let's review the steps. First of all, granular fertilizers become soluble when watered. Sulfate of ammonia crystals take thirty-five seconds to dissolve. (Of course you water a plant well (deeply) before feeding so that any nutrient solution is offered to a turgid, unstressed plant.)

Secondly, after scattering a granular food (if that is what you choose), water moderately. Feeder roots seem to be in the top few inches. Chemical elements are strong stuff and when you fertilize a dry plant, burned leaf tips reflect their salty nature.

Visualize the soil as a porous thing with space between the sand, silt, clay or mixed-sized particles. If instead of ideal soil, you have one artificially compacted, as on fill, it will be hard for roots and water to penetrate. And on such a soil, microorganisms will be without the air they need to decompose organic matter, minerals and fertilizer.

Things aren't always what they seem. Water enters plants as vapor or gas. You've seen roots grow in areas that are only periodically moist - - in coastal air or on a pipe topped by a dripping faucet.

Remember plants get hydrogen and oxygen (for their carbohydrate molecules made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen) by breaking $H_2O$, the water molecule.

Nitrogen (from organic matter or chemical fertilizer) enters plants as an organic ion, one form that element takes.

Elements that get into plants move as ions - - atoms or groups of atoms which carry a positive or negative electric charge because of a missing or extra electron. For example, when a salt like potassium nitrate dissolves in soil water, it breaks up and ionizes into a form which carries a positive charge. Nitrate comes from nitrogen and carries a negative charge.

Ions are hard to visualize. Think of them as one form of an element or bit of your fertilizer that a plant can use.

Urea and sulfate of ammonia can be taken up directly, but usually metamorphosize in the soil with the help of water and microorganisms. They first become nitrite and then nitrate ions. Then a plant can get the nitrogen.

Without warmth and air spaces these changes can't happen or are slowed way down.

Open up your soil and appreciate the fact that you provide part of what a plant uses in a preliminary form, when you fertilize. *The building blocks can come from granular or liquid fertilizer or organic matter.*

We tend to use commercial liquid and granular fertilizers because they are concentrated. It takes less of those products to meet the needs of plants than of the same element as it would be found in organic matter.

A gardener's job is to watch the plants carefully and decide when to fertilize. As with humans' eating habits, "periodically and regularly" is close to the right answer.

But the form of fertilizer a plant uses is ions, and those usually become available gradually.

* * *

*NOTE: Plants cannot use the element nitrogen directly. Instead, plants must get the nitrogen they need from nitrogen-rich compounds. Bacteria play the most important role in supplying plants with nitrogen. Through the process of nitrification, bacteria break down the proteins of decaying organisms into nitrate and nitrite compounds, making them available to plants.*

---

BETTY NEWTON is a garden writer for the San Diego Union and teaches at Foothills Adult School in El Cajon.

# A PALETTE OF PALMS

by Lucy Warren

**WHILE SOME SOUTHERN** Californians are only now becoming painfully aware of the penalties of living contrary to our environment, others have revelled in the diversity of plant life which will flourish with lower water requirements. As an artist and landscape designer, Mr. Dennis Torzeski is naturally attracted to the rich diversity of plants which grow well in San Diego, including those which have become his signature plants--mature palms. **California Garden** spoke with Mr. Torzeski, gaining insights on his concepts of landscape design and dealing with a water-tight future.

Photo by Lucy Warren

To illustrate his concepts, we toured the newly redesigned Wittgrove residence in Del Cerro. Originally a tract home, it has recently been expanded in size and utility. It's sleek modern lines provide a neutral gray backdrop which enhances the darker outlines of plants, while trim accents complement vegetation hues. Its hard rock, hillside location affords excellent views, but provides difficult-to-manage terrain. Through careful design, the grounds and plantings look natural to the site. Palms are the principal horticultural interest, but the specimens are so well distributed that the collection becomes a discovery after touring and considering the whole. (Queen palms, *Arecastrum Romanzoffianum*, for example, repeat their regal presence in well placed groupings throughout the lot.) But it is best to begin at the street.

Mature carob trees at the front entrance remain in place from the original landscaping. They are already acclimated to the minimal water provided by nature and will be footed by similarly tolerant sword ferns which appreciate a shady north facing location. The combination of trees and ferns bring to mind a mountain grove, an appropriate botanical alliteration for the location.

The walkway into the front entrance provides a natural division in the street frontage as the property climbs farther up the hill. From this division westward to the driveway, cacti and succulents dominate the pulverized granite soil. The site is ideal for desert planting, where a steep incline provides difficult access for maintenance, even if water were abundant. Retaining walls, walks, and driveway in shades of gray interlocking brick echo the exposed native rock and delicate plant tones.

Photo by Lucy Warren

Through the gated entrance to the U-shaped home, the same interlocking brick surrounds the pool and entertainment area. This attractive material expands the outdoor utility of the living space, also minimizing water usage. Border landscaping in deep planters help to soften the architectural lines of the home and is easily serviced by utilitarian drip irrigation. Just inside the gate approaching the front door, tight groupings of *Phoenix reclinata* palms provide vertical interest breaking the facade of the corridor between the public and private sections of the home. To the left, the first of the queen palms shade the vulnerable south face of the master bedroom wing and will grow and expand in this duty. The immediate impression is of a tropical resort.

A three-sided glass inset by the dramatic entrance door shelters a *Rhapis humilis*, a delicate looking reed-like palm which adds a light dignity to the setting. The Rhapis palms are commonly referred to as lady palms for their delicate presence.

The Wittgroves are fortunate that their next door neighbors, the Kouris had earlier contracted their landscape design with Mr. Torzeski. He has had the opportunity to marry the landscapes of the two homes in cohesive but still distinctive designs, a concept which he espouses strongly. Looking eastward across the pool, a brown chain link fence delineates the property line as it drops down hill. As the plantings mature, the fence will soon become less obvious, as only fragmentary evidence of a separate but unified design. Consciously working three-dimensionally, the planting around a small water feature on the western edge of the Khouri home provides an attractive and private nook, while the "backs" of the same plants accent Wittgroves' view and create a natural barrier between the properties. A group of magnificent queen palms parade majestically across the two properties as if growing in the same natural grove.

Strategically placed queen palms even minimize the visual impact of a telephone pole, providing a bold vertical accent and masking the pole in the fronds.

By the pool, *Phoenix reclinata* shade the outdoor bar. Nearby a cluster of *Phoenix Roebelenii*, another member of the date palm family, provides closure to this portion of the property and accents the Khouris' skyline. Looking out to the south, Wittgrove's view is softened through the lacy fronds of a stately grove of queen palms planted in the lower terrace.

The interlocking gray brick continues down a steep flight of stairs tracing the precipitous slope of the site. Planters flank the stairway. *Cycas revoluta*, commonly referred to as sago palms (not really of the palm family) grow on either side of the stairs. One planter contains a fig tree, one of the few plants remaining from the original landscaping. A multi-trunked fan palm, *Chamerops humilis* accents the base of the stairway. The soft gray tones of dusty millers at the base of the palm provide a color and textural accent like a soft brush stroke to balance and heighten the effects of the strong deep greens.

Due to the naturally steep slope, the area at the base of the steps toward the lower property line was walled and backfilled to provide a small but comfortable lawn area where children can play. Winding like a ribbon around the outermost reach of the property, this tendril of green space is minimal, but appears spacious by its configuration. Looking down a full story from the living room or either of the decks, the touch of green is lovely and utilitarian without being wasteful of water.

This area includes the parade of queens and is flanked by drought tolerant, but lush looking species. The remaining embankment will soon be covered by prostrate bougainvillea. Miniature schefflera join their more climate tolerant cousins, the tupidanthus. Cycas revoluta, pelargoniums, hibiscus and begonias provide a variety of rich texture and color at this lower level. This purposeful beauty also serves to hide the underpinnings of a spacious wooden deck at the extreme rear of the home. Even the space under the deck is utilized for storage and an ample, but well hidden dog run. The plantings provide closure to the north as the terrace drops precipitously southward toward a seemingly limitless view.

As we climb the flight of stairs to the deck, we also note the closure of the garden westward. The covex curving retainer wall contains the hillside as well as large and small specimens of the Mexican blue fan palm, *Brahea armada*. The colors of this small area of wall and palms clearly reflect the soft gray and teal accents of the home.

The practical and aesthetic problem at the deck level is how to include plants to soften the solid walls of the home when the ground has been left ten feet below the house. The almost instinctive solution is planters. At this home the planters have been built through the deck down one full story to the ground level. Self contained, on a drip system, the planters will provide ample soil into the future for large fully developed palms. The cylindrical planters are completely separate from the foundation of the home so as to assure no water damage or problems from the watering system. In this immense container we find another *Chamerops humilis*, the fan palm first encountered at the bottom of the stairway from the pool. As the trees grow to shade the roof of the home, the philadendron at their base will be filled in with additional smaller varieties of palms.

Similar care is taken in the back, hill-enclosed side of the property. Palms provide the theme while other plantings add color and texture around the tennis court and driveway. A family vegetable garden is planned in an area gated and hidden from the public spaces.

Throughout the property it is clearly evident that details are well planned to create a cohesive and impressive total effect. While it all looks perfect today, Dennis's artist eyes are already in the future. He is looking ahead, envisioning additional growth in the years to come...palms shading roof areas, enlarging and maturing to his master plan, additional specimens filling in as these grow taller...all with minimal water and care in this well designed environment.

---

LUCY WARREN writes on local San Diego gardens and is assistant editor of **California Garden**.

# THE PALMS - THAT TROPICAL TOUCH

Excerpted from TREES of San Diego

**THE PALM HAS BEEN CALLED** a stem with leaves on top. It hardly ever branches; its trunk is fibrous; it is more closely related to grass and lilies than to other trees. Yet no other tree can match its exotic appeal and romanic associations: a traveler from the north or midwest knows he has reached a different and more dulcet climate when a palm tree meets his eye.

The rings on a palm trunk are scars left by leaves that have fallen off. These leaves are either fan-shaped or feather-shaped, so all Palms must be Fan Palms or Feather Palms. Most of the 4,000 known kinds of palms in the world are of the feather type.

As a rule, the palm is a tropical plant, and only a few kinds will stand the cool winters of California. Those most commonly seen in San Diego are the California and mexican Fan Palms. The Canary Island Dates, the Queen palm, King palm, Thatch, Windmill, Pindo and Senagal date palms.

CALIFORNIA FAN PALM
*Washingtonia filifera*
Shown with its thatch of dead leaves. When the Spaniards arrived this was the only palm to be found in the area, where Palm Springs and Twenty-nine Palms are now famous desert resorts. 100 years later it was named *Washingtonia,* in honor of our first president. The word *filifera* means "thread-bearing" and refers to the white strings hanging from the leaves.

MEXICAN FAN PALM
*Washingtonia robusta*
With trunks pruned and unpruned. This Palm is taller and slimmer than its California relative, although its Latin name sounds the opposite. Sometimes called "Skyduster", it grows as tall as 100 feet, and unless pruned, wears a mantle of old leaves reaching the ground. The "grass skirts" of some Washingtonia Palms have burned off without killing these tough-rinded trees.

* * *

PHOENIX
Ancient Greeks called the Date Palm *Phoenix* after the land of Phonesia where these Palms were abundant - or perhaps after the mythical Egyptian bird. Now a group of about 12 related palms form the genus *Phoenix;* all have feather-type leaves and grooved seeds.

EDIBLE DATE
*Phoenix dactylifera*
Planted by the Fransicans at San Diego missions. The trees are taller than those usually seen here; dates do not fully ripen in our climate.

CANARY ISLAND DATE
*Phoenix canariensis*
Sprays its great green fountains aloft in all parts of town. Long heavy leaves arch skyward, then downward, forming a graceful dome on this tree that L.H. Bailey called "the gem of the genus."

SENEGAL DATE
*Phoenix reclinata*
From Africa; one of the handsomest of all Palms. Suckers grow up from the base to make a cluster of slim, leaning trunks, topped with feathery fronds. This palm is often used to landscape buildings and public places.

PYGMY OR DWARF DATE
*Phoenix roebelinii*
Contrasting to the massive Canary Islander is this Palm, smallest of the *Phoenix* species, seldom more than six feet tall. Its foliage is soft and flexible, waving like plumes when the wind blows. The first Pygmy Date imported from Indo-China was reportedly sold for $500.

KING PALM OR PICCABEEN
*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*
This Australian beauty has leaves of bold and dramatic pattern, often turned in a vertical plane. Just below them a smooth sheath covers part of the trunk, and at the lower edge of the sheath comes a shower of purplish flowers in summer, followed by strings of coral fruit.

QUEEN PALM
*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*
From Brazil comes the Queen with its nodding plume-like leaves on a straight, smooth gray trunk. many streets in San Diego are lined with these gracious trees, which need to be well pruned and cared for to maintain their regal appearance.

* * *

DAUGHTERS OF EVENING
According to legend, the Hesperides were three sisters who watched over some golden apples in a garden far away in the west. Hence a group of Palms named after one of the maidens, Erythea, are know as Hesper palms. Three of them can be seen in San Diego.

MEXICAN BLUE PALM
*Erythea armata*
A stocky tree from Baja California with silvery-blue, fan-shaped leaves. Sometimes the flowery stalks arch out from the tree top and droop down till they touch the ground.

GUADALUPE PALM
*Erythea edulis*
This one has edible black fruits and wide, bright-green fan leaves with radiating needle-like segments. It was discovered on an island west of the Mexican mainland - the "western garden" that suggested the name of the genus.

* * *

HOW TO KNOW THE HOWEAS
A distant spot in the Pacific, Lord Howe Island east of Australia, gave us the Belmore Palm and the Thatch or Paradise Palm. They are also called the sentry palms, and in the trade are known as Howeas or kentias.

To distinguish them, notice that the Belmore's leaflets turn upward all along the midrib of each leaf, while on the Thatch Palm they hang downward. So the Belmore has a bristly, crew-cut look and the Thatch leaves droop like a Skye terrier's coat.

BELMORE PALM
*Howea forsteriana*

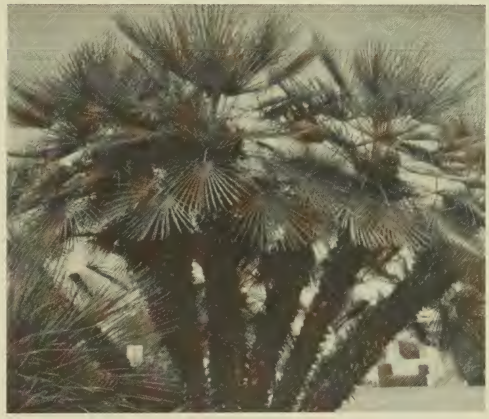
THATCH OR PARADISE PALM
*Howea forsteriana*

FOUNTAIN PALM
*Livistona australis*
An Australia species, also called Cabbage Palm, with slender trunk and large, rounded crown. Ends of the leaf-segments fall loosely down all around each fan, glittering like icicles in the sunshine. A relative, the Chinese Fountain palm, is shorter and may take years to develop a trunk.

LADY PALM
*Rhapis humilis*
Quite a special type of Palm is this handsome Chinese bush, the leaves split into many curving "fingers." Several thin stems grow up together in a clump that is graceful and decorative. The Latin name is often misspelled "Raphis" and sometimes confused with *Raphia* from which raffia fibers are obtained.

WINDMILL PALM
*Trachycarpus fortunei*
A rough black trunk tapering toward the base, covered with dark brown hairs, and topped with a crown of stiff, round fans. Native of Asia, hardiest of all palms: it lives outdoors in England and Canada.

CHILEAN WINE PALM OR SYRUP PALM
*Jubaea spectabilis*
Monumental trunk supports a bouquet of rather stiff feather-type leaves. The Chilean Wine grows farther south than any other American Palm. Indians in Chile chop it down to make syrup and wine out of the sap.



MEDITERRANEAN PALM
*Chamaerops humilis*
This is the only Palm native to Europe. Like the Senagal Date it forms a clump of stems, but usually much shorter. Also called hair Palm or European Fan Palm, it offers a "fascinating piece of plant sculpture" for landscaping.

* * *

*All of the palms featured in this article may be seen in and around San Diego. Of particular note is the Palm Canyon in Balboa Park; 40th Street, in San Diego, between segments of I-15; Bill Gunther's nursery; Bahia Hotel, Mission Bay.*

# JULY COUNTY FAIRS

**July 3-7** - Marin County Fair, San Rafael, 415/499-6400
**July 3-7** - Napa County Fair Calistoga, 707/942-5111
**July 9-21** - Solana County Fair, Vallejo, 707/644-4401
**July 10-14** - San Fernando Valley Fair, Northridge, 818/373-4500
**July 11-14** - Eastern Sierra Tri-County Fair, Bishop, 619/873-3588
**July 11-14** - Mother Lode Fair Sonora, 209/532-7428
**July 11-20** - Santa Barbara National Horse Show, Santa Barbara, 805/687-0766
**July 16-21** - Merced County Fair, Merced, 209/966-2432
**July 17-21** - Placer County Fair, Roseville, 916/786-2023
**July 17-28** - Orange County Fair, Costa Mesa, 714/751-3247
**July 18-22** - Sun Country Fair, Red Bluff, 916/527-5920
**July 20-28** - Monterey National Horse Show, Monterey, 408/372-5863
**July 20-Aug 4** - Sonoma County Fair, Santa Rosa, 707/545-4200
**July 25-28** - Amador County Fair, Plymouth, 209/245-6921
**July 25-Aug 3** - Stanislaus County Fair, Turlock, 209/668-1333
**July 25-Aug 11** - Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, 408/295-3050
**July 30-Aug 11** - California Mid-State Fair, Paso Robles, 805/239-0655
**July 31-Aug 4** - Yuba-Sutter Fair Yuba City, 916/674-1280
**July 31-Aug 4** - El Dorado County Fair, Placerville, 916/621-5860
**July 31-Aug 4** - Contra Costa County Fair, Antioch, 415/757-4400

# CANTU PALMS

by Bill Gunther

**WANT TO DO SOMETHING REALLY** different during one of these weekends? Here is a suggestion:

In advance, arrange for two reliable vehicles, and for kids and adults to fill them up. Get up very early on Saturday; have breakfast, and load your cars with at least 5 gallons of drinking water, a couple of rolls of toilet paper, blankets or sleeping bags, a shovel and a tow rope. Take sun hats and hiking shoes for everybody. And leave very early.

Head east from San Diego on Highway 94. Go about 34 miles to the turnoff to Tecate. Follow this turnoff south for 2 miles to the Mexican border, and Tecate. (The Tecate border crossing is open only from 6 am till midnight.)

Stop in Tecate only long enough to buy food for the trip. Fruit and bread and cold cuts are less expensive there than in California. So are bolillos, a delicious crusty and inexpensive French-type roll. They can be purchased at the 24-hour bakery located a couple of blocks east of the center of town on Highway 2; that bakery has public rest rooms.

Continue eastward on Highway 2 for about 38 miles, enjoying the country scenery and the plants along the way. Growing in the highlands you will see many oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) and pines (*Pinus quadrifolia* and *P. monophylla*); these provided acorns and pinon nuts for the Indians.

Stop in the mountain town of Rumorosa (38 miles east of tecate) to top off your gas tanks. The only gas station is on the western edge of town, on the north side of the road. Restrooms are on the east side of the building; toilet paper is not provided.

Check your mileage here; add 24 miles to the figure, and write the new figure down. Then continue eastward on Highway 2 and thrill to one of the most spectacular highway descents anywhere on earth. The road descends almost 5,000 feet in just a couple of miles, with an unimpeded view of the desert floor and the colored hills to the east.

When you reach the relatively level desert floor, continue eastward toward the mileage mark you have recorded. On approaching that point, watch for scattered shacks to your right, then watch for a sign on your right which says "to Canyon Guadalupe" and marks a dirt turnoff to your right (south). Take that turnoff, and note your mileage once again. This time add 17 miles to your next landmark. Head south on the

graded dirt road; drive slowly for your car's sake and for your own comfort.

Watch on the desert floor for the sometimes plentiful and beautifully fragrant desert lily, *Hesperocallis undulata*. After an unpredictable rain, this lily sprouts and bursts into greenish white bloom. The edible lily bulbs are deliciously onion flavored. Do not dig them up; they quickly die of fungus infection if transplanted to our moist coastal gardens.

Soon after turning south, take a good look at the sky, and listen on the radio for a weather report. If there are indications of an approaching "chubasco", or hurricane, turn back unless you can afford staying a couple of days until the Mexican highway department repairs washed-out roads.

As you proceed southward, you will see a large body of water to your left, or you alternatively will see a large dry lake bottom. It is not a mirage; it is the Laguna Salada. When it is full, this salt lake is larger than California's Salton Sea - but much shallower. Both these salt lakes are below sea level.

Your next landmark is a fenced-in house on the left side of the road, about 17 miles from the paved road; it is the first human habitation since the vicinity of the paved road. It is a ranch, operated by Jesse Lopez and his wife. Jesse is a friendly 60-year-old Mexican who speaks English. If you would feel more comfortable with a guide along, drive along the north fence to the gate, ignore the harmless barking dogs, enter and offer Jesse $15 to accompany you beyond that ranch.

From the ranch, look southwestward into the lower level of the nearby Sierra Juarez mountain range. There, in plain sight, in good visibility, are the hundreds of palms which are your destination. They appear as

two dark spots on the otherwise barren mountainside. The species is *Washingtonia filifera*. The northernmost of the two groves is called Cantu Palms.

The sand rut which leads off to Cantu Palms branches off from the graded road about 300 feet south of the ranch. There is no direction sign. Your new "road" is just a sandy route running through the brush. The brush looks nondescript, but if Jesse is along he will point out the ironwood, *Olneya tesota*. The indians ate the black seed of this small tree, and its swollen basal trunk is the source of the wooden hand-carved animal shapes which are shoe-polished and sold to tourists as souvenirs.

Follow this sand trail, maintaining forward speed to prevent becoming stuck. If one car foes becomes stuck, the shovel, the tow rope, and/or the push power of the folks in the other car will release it. If one car becomes disabled, the other car can get help; that is life in the desert. After a mile or two, close to the base of the mountains, you will reach a parking space beside a stream bed. Park and walk the remaining ten minutes distance. If you have a 4-wheel drive, you can drive all the way.

Follow the road up a steep incline to the ruins of the old rock mine building; note that it has palm trunks for roof girders. Before walking on to the nearby palms, look eastward and view the desert and the Laguna Salada.

Reaching the palms, which of the following is true? (A) Of the thousands of palms in the dozens of palm groves in the Sierra Juarez mountain range, you are in the only groves which are visible from the desert floor. (B) Your party, and Jesse Lopez and his wife, are probably the only people in a now otherwise humanly uninhabited area which encompasses about 1000 square miles. (C) You are at the site which, for a time earlier in this century, was the alleged provincial capital of all of Baja California. (D) You are in what is known as Cantu Palms.

All four of the above answers are true.

Pick a shady rock under the palms, with a view of the desert and Laguna Salada, for your lunch site. Enjoy a peaceful and leisurely meal, and while eating, reflect on the history of the spot where you sit:

- Because the springs which sustain Cantu Palms provided drinking water the year around, and because the palms themselves provided thatch material, shade and edible seeds, Cantu Palms historically and prehistorically was the winter home for many Pau-Pau Indians. This tribe, which spent summers up in the highlands, was exterminated two centuries ago by epidemics of diseases brought to Baja California by Spanish soldiers and missionaries. But the Indian trails (look to the southwest, across the creekbed, from the old mining building) and shards of their pottery still remain very visible.
- Early in this century a Mexican named Cantu was governor of the territory of Baja California. The capital was Mexicali. Cantu refused to obey orders from Mexico City, and share tax income. In reprisal, General Rodriguez (who later was to become President of Mexico) was sent with a small army to Mexicali to take over the rebellious territorial government. As Rodriguez and his troops approached Mexicali from the east, Cantu and his staff (including his treasurer and his treasury) retreated to the west - to the isolated palm grove which ever since has been called Cantu Palms. Cantu then and there declared Baja California to be an independent nation, with Cantu as its President and Cantu Palms as its provincial capital. This so-called independent nation lasted only until a traitor sneaked back to Mexicali and told Rodriguez where Cantu had established himself. A Mexican army detachment was promptly dispatched to Cantu Palms, but with the splendid view of the desert from his hideout, Cantu saw the soldiers approaching and fled northward with his treasury and disappeared into the United States.

*Washingtonia fillifera* growing at the upper grove at Cantu Palms. Note the grinding stone in foreground.
Photo by Jim Merzbacher

- Subsequently, on two occasions, gold mining companies established operations at Cantu Palms. Both of these operations failed, but the residue still remain, including roads, diggings and the ruins of the stone building with palm trunks for beams. As a souvenir of your trip, take home one of the beautiful rocks which abound in the old diggings, plainly visible just a half mile westward and upward from the palms.
- Currently, Cantu Palms is uninhabited by man, but its palms and its water make it a popular stop for animals. During lunch, watch for rabbits, coyotes, deer, mountain goats and "mountain lions", or cougars. Admire the palms, cacti and other vegetation. These plants are native to the desert; they will not survive in the moisture of the coastal area. Do not dig them up.

Note that the hundreds of Cantu Palms are free of

dead leaves and underbrush. That is because the entire area was recently burned over by a lightning-caused fire. Fires which periodically burn groves of *Washingtonia* palms burn off the leaves and char the trunks, but they do not kill the palms.

Hike southward over the small rocky ridge to the second palm grove. This grove has not burned recently. For this reason there is far heavier underbrush and many dead dried palm fronds. Look for the ruins of the long-unused corral. At all times while in the desert, and especially during this hike, watch out for rattlesnakes.

If you decide to camp out overnight, do not be alarmed if a big flickering glow appears in the northeast sky. This is not a transposed version of the northern lights. Rather it is the city lights of Mexicali bouncing off an unstable inversion layer in the desert sky.

On your way home, when you reach Highway 2, turn right, eastward, for an alternative route home. This route leads you to Mexicali, the Capital of Baja. The border gate here is open 24 hours, to Calexico, in the USA. Well marked highways lead you to Interstate 8, and back to San Diego.

May you have a happy and safe outing to Cantu Palms. Enjoy it to its fullest. With it in memory, you will return to Baja again and again.

---

**BILL GUNTHER** is a palm enthusiast and a long-time contributor and supporter of **California Garden** magazine.

## THE INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY

This issue of **California Garden** features palms, a garden subject appropriate to the mild climate of Southern California.

The International Palm Society is the international orgaanization of palm enthusiasts. The Southern California Chapter of the IPS is the biggest and most vigorous of all the IPS components, it has its own bi-monthly publication, which ssupplements the quarterly publication of the IPS; both publications are very relevant to palm enthusiasts. (The article "Cantu Palms", in this issue of **California Garden**, is in fact an abbreviated form of an article in a recent issue of the publication of the Southern California Chapter.)

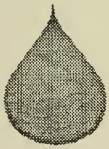
As a member of the IPS and its Southern California Chapter, you receive a subscription to the publications of both organizations, invitations to all palm meetings, announcements of rare palm auctions and sales in this area, eligibility to buy rare palm seeds from the IPS seed bank and buy palm books at reduced prices from the IPS book store. Most valuable of all, it puts you in direct personal association with the leading palm growers.

To join both organizations for one year, send your name, mailing address, telephone number and check in for $26, payable to the Southern California Chapter, IPS, to 25372 Calle Becerra, Laguna Niguel, CA 92677. Then look for your "welcome aboard" mailing.


**Don't wait until it's too late!**

**DRIP IRRIGATION**

*by:* ***"The Garden Doctor"***



"THE GARDEN DOCTOR": Considered to be one of the foremost experts on Micro Irrigation in Southern California!

*Custom built, state of the art landscape and garden systems for the homeowner.*

**Horticultural Consultant**
*Ornamental Color Garden Design*
*Horticultural Inspections*
*Micro Irrigation*

**SERVING EAST COUNTY**
**(619)**
**441-1468**

**"The Garden Doctor"**
*Master of Urban Horticulture*
*3755 Avocado Blvd., Suite 248*
*La Mesa, CA 91941*

It is the intention of **THE GARDEN DOCTOR** to provide homeowners with the finest horticultural services at the most affordable prices available anywhere in the County. We take great pride in our work and in our reputation of uncompromising quality and attention to detail. Only the finest quality, state-of-the-art materials and equipment are used.

"Put a little color in your life!"

# AN ALLEY FULL OF PALMS

by Bill Gunther

**IT'S IN DEL MAR, OF COURSE!** The next time you are in North County with a bit of time to spare, spend that time in Del Mar - to see a public alley that does not look like an alley at all. At least it does not look like the usual alley, which is a narrow road lined with trash cans and wood fences.

Exit Interstate 5 at Del Mar Heights Road, proceed westward on Del Mar Heights Road for 7/10 of a mile to Crest. Turn north on Crest for 3/10 of a mile, and park your car. Park your car because the city alley you will view is not open to vehicles; only to pedestrians. In this alley, you have to walk!

This situation came about around 1910, when the developers of what now is Del Mar sat around a table and drafted some streets of the future town from a flat map, without due consideration of slopes. They designated a 185 foot by 20 foot public alley to go between Crest Road and Hoska lane, but a steep grade prevented its being developed for vehicular traffic, so it remained a weed field until 1963, when, to eliminate the annual infestation of weed seeds from it, it was taken over as a garden by its neighbors - with blessings from the City of Del Mar, which asked only that there be a trail through it, open to pedestrians.

Photo by Bill Gunther

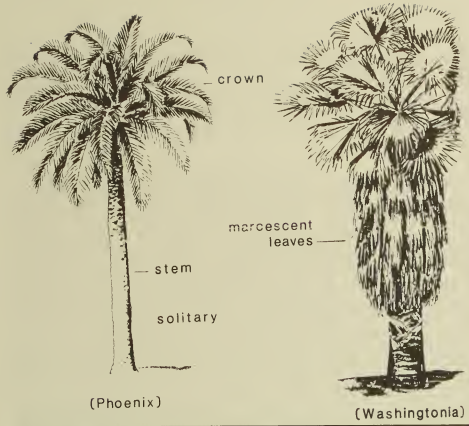
After you park on Crest Road, look on your left (west) for a white wall backed by a solid cover of palms. That is Bill Gunther's place. Immediately to the north of the wall is an opening in the palms, with a paved footpath leading westward. Enter it without hesitation, it is the city alley, it is open to the public.

The pathway is paved, it is lined on both sides with cemented vertical rocks, behind which are many species of palms, automatically watered by newly installed ground level sprinklers. Look left opposite the first right exit to see the skeleton of a once-tall *Washingtonia robust*; it fell during a windstorm this last spring. Happily it fell in a position where it can lie in peace until it disintegrates with age. When you reach the steep descent, look about 12 feet to your left for a large fan palm; this is *Brahea edulis*, which is approaching extinction on the Island of Guadalupe, Mexico, (its only native homeland) because feral goats there are eating all the baby palms and the palm seeds. Halfway down the slope, also on your left, note a congestion of palm fronds arising from a single spot; this is a hybrid cross between *Phoenix reclinata* and an unidentified species of *Phoenix*. As you exit the alley onto unpaved Hoska Lane, look to your right for large bell-shaped blossoms of orange-brown color. These are an unusual variation of the ordinarily white-flowered genus *Brugmansia*, popularly called datura; this plant can be propagated by cuttings, help yourself to a slip. The huge tree which supports it is an example of how a Torrey Pine (*Pinus torreyana*) grows under cultivation, with water, in contrast to how it performs in natural conditions in nearby Torrey Pines State Park. Look upward to see the heavily shielded power lines; this shielding is to prevent short circuits due to chaffing from tree limbs.

While traversing this alley, you simultaneously have been negotiating the northern perimeter of Bill Gunther's garden. If during that time you see anyone in that garden say "Hello", and if you have enough time and energy to see more, ask for admittance. Your request will be granted, with accompanied guidance. Or phone 619/755-2798 in advance, and ask for an appointment for Bill Gunther to guide you through his garden. In addition to telling you at the palms, he will tell you the details about the current continuing negotiations with the Del Mar City Council toward assuring that this notable garden will survive through current water rationing.

---

**BILL GUNTHER** is a palm enthusiast and a long-time contributor and supporter of California Garden magazine.




### EXPOSITION TEAHOUSE UPDATE

**WE ARE INFORMED BY** a local historian the attribution of the Japanese Tea House of the 1915 Exposition by its contemporary, Mr. G.E. Gorton may be in error.. Instead of a 2,000-year-old Katsura Temple, Mr. Richard Amero reasonably speculates the design to resemble a 200-year-old lecture hall of the Mampuku-ji in Southern Kyoto.

*YOU ARE INVITED TO SUBSCRIBE TO....*

California GARDEN

MAGAZINE **Since 1909**

*The perfect gift to a friend, relative or neighbor!*

1 YEAR SUBSCRIPTION $ 7.00
2 YEAR SUBSCRIPTION $13.00

(Add $3.00 per year for postage to foreign destinations)

*OR BECOME A MEMBER OF....*

**SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION**
INDIVIDUAL/FAMILY
MEMBERSHIP.....$10.00
Magazine included

(Please PRINT)
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State ____ Zip _____
Phone _____

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101-1619

## THE TESTED PRODUCTS FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY GARDENING!

**MILORGANITE** - Since 1928 the only salt free organic fertilizer.

**LOAMEX** - The professionals choice in long lasting organic soil amendment.

**FERTI-PILLS** - Feeds trees and shrubs safely for 2 years.

**SARVON** - The enzyme, humic acid penetrant that reduces water usage. Ideal for slopes, container and all garden plantings.

ASK FOR THESE PRODUCTS AT YOUR FAVORITE NURSERY.

# THE PRINCES OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM

Reprinted from *California Garden*
January 1910; by Dr. Lorini

**THIS EXPRESSION WAS DESERVEDLY** applied by the great Linnaeus himself to that remarkable family of plants, the palms, because of their noble aspect and great usefulness to man. It should not, however, be taken too literally, for however poetical it may appear to some minds, it is likely to lead to the erroneous impression that the Palms, like the chiefs of state to whom they are thus compared, are placed pre-eminently at the head of the world of plants. On the contrary, notwithstanding their beauty and utility, they occupy a subordinate position in the classification of organized beings, known as the natural System of Botany.

They belong, systematically speaking to the Endogenous groups of plants, the same great division which comprises the Grasses, Sedges, Lilies, Orchids and Screwpines *(Pandanus)* and which stands about midway between the highest and the lowest orders of the Vegetable Kingdom. But the metaphor holds good in another sense: Palms may be said to be as elusive as princes, forming close alliances among themselves, and acknowledging no immediate relationship with any of the numerous families of the great natural division among which they are classed. They seem, in their native haunts, to glory in isolation, proudly waving their graceful foliage among those with whom they are grown. Yet they have, like many noble families, low connections and poor relations. In their external structure as well as their internal organization they approach nearest to the grasses, plants which the same authority (Linnaeus), who conferred upon the Palms the dignity of princes, termed the "The Plebeians". The relationship will probably be thought rather distinct by those who, from want of other materials, compare the meadow grasses of the temperate zone with the coconut tree of the tropics, but it will become more apparent when one of the huge bamboos, as the one autocratic representative of the grasses, is placed by the side of a small ground-rattan, as that of the Palms. Nees Von Esenbeck, one of the best systematic botanists of the last century, considered grasses to be sort of a palm of a low grade, and he is not alone in this opinion. In habit, the two orders have much in common. Palms are perennial and woody plants; they are never herbaceous or annual. Most of them attain the size and appearance of trees; a considerable number, however, remain shrubby, and some even have quite the appearance, but nothing save the appearance, of perennial herbs. The various modifications of the trunk or stem determines this part of their habit, for while the trunk of some species barely shows above the ground, it attains in others with flexible stems, as in the genus *Calamus*, the prodigious length of 1,200 and even, according to Rumphiws, 1,800 feet! It may be said in passing that these are scandent forms, climbing by means of formidable hooked prickles, which, by enabling the plant to support itself upon the branches of neighboring trees, also permit the stem to reach this extraordinary length. These vigorous Palms, in the manner just described, open their terminal foliage to the light and air above the tree tops of the dense forests in which they grow. They are without doubt, the longest plants in the world, greatly exceeding in length the great seaweed of the Pacific littoral, the *Neoreocystis*, which sometimes attains a length of over 700 feet.

While in some forms, the stem seems to have no power to raise itself upwards, but remains a low, creeping caudex, it towers in others to the height of 200 feet, displaying a vigor altogether remarkable. While in some it is hardly as thick as a goose quill, it measures in others from three to six feet in diameter. Again, while in some it is climbing and seeking for support among the surrounding vegetation, it exists in others quite independent of all other plants; and while in most species, it is cylindrical and unbranching; in a few others, such as the Doom Palm of Egypt, the Palmetto of Mexico and the Sago Palm of New Caledonia, it is more or less forked. While in some it is perfectly smooth or even brightly polished, it is in others roughened with concentric rings, and lastly, while in some it is armed with spines of greater or lesser length and thickness, it is in some others armed with heavy fibers.

The leaves of the Palms are of two general kinds, the palmate or fan formed, such as our native *Washingtonia filifera* or fan palm, and the pinnate or fern forms represented by the well known date palm, *Phoenix dactylifera*, or its near relative, better known to Californians, but not indigenous here, the *Phoenix Canariensis*.

The foliage, that part of the palms which renders them objects of such beauty and elegance, generally form a magnificent crown at the end of the trunk. The

leaves are sometimes of gigantic size, measuring, in some species fifty feet in length and 8 feet in width, surpassing in this respect, those of any natural order of plants.

Palms, after having arrived at the proper age, flower every other year until they die, or only once during the whole course of their existence, as is the case with the famous Talipot palm of Ceylon (Borassus flabelliformis. The spathe or sheath enclosing the flowers consists of one or many valves, is occasionally of a woody texture, and presents, according to the testimony of Alexander Von Humboldt, the curious phenomenon of bursting suddenly with an audible report. The flowers themselves are produced in either a simple or branched spadix appearing in the axil of the leaves or at the end of the stem. The flowers, supported by scaly bracts are polygamous or occasionally hermaphrodite; they are, as a rule, small and inconspicuous, generally of a white, pale-yellow or greenish color. They sometimes emit a powerful odor which is very attractive to insects, and in some species they are produced in such masses as to present a striking and imposing appearance. a single spathe in the date palm may contain 12,000 flowers. In other varieties, more than 20,000 have been noted, and 600,000 to a single tree!

The fruit being drupaceous or nut-like, vary greatly in size, from that of a pea weighing but a few grains, to that of a weight of forty pounds, and a circumference of four feet, as in the double coconut of the Seychelles Islands. (*Lodoicea Sechellarum*)

Palms have ever been of great interest, not only to botanists, but also to the general public; in the latter case by reason of the legendary interest connected with them, no less than for their beauty and economic value. it is impossible to overestimate the utility of palms, as I shall endeavor to show in a later paper. For the present it will suffice to say that they furnish food, shelter, clothing, timber, fuel, building materials, sticks, fibre, paper, starch, sugar, oil, wax, wine, tannin, dyeing materials, resins and a host of other products, not forgetting to mention weapons and musical instruments. From this brief summation of their uses, it will be understood how necessary, and valuable they are to the natives and tropical agriculturists. The coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*), all things considered, is perhaps the most useful member of the family, and is also the most widely disseminated.

The Palm of our present Flora may be said to be almost exclusively tropical plants, being most numerous both in species and individuals towards the equator and decreasing and receding from it. A few extend their range within the warmer parts of the temperate zone, but none, it is hardly necessary to add, venture within the limits of the Arctic and Antarctic circles. The true palm climate has a mean annual temperature of 70° to 81°F, but the date palm vegetates in the south of Europe in districts the mean average temperature of which is 59 to 64°F. The northern limit of palms in Europe is the 43rd degree, in Asia and America the 34th degree of north latitude; the southern limit in Africa is the 34th degree, in Australia (new Zealand) the 38th and in America the 36th degree of south latitude. In the eastern hemisphere the islands of the Indian Archipelago; in the western, the valley of the Amazon and Orinoco on the mainland produce the greatest number of palms. In proportion to its extent, South America is the most prolific continent in palms. Those that are indigenous to the United States are very few in number. These include the California fan palm, the palmetto of the south and two other species of comparative rarity found in Florida and the Florida Keys. In Europe, the family is represented by a single species (*Chamacrops hunilis*), which is occasionally seen in English gardens. All other varieties of palms observed by the traveler in the southern region of the United States have been introduced there from various parts of the world, and they seem, for the most part to thrive in their new surroundings.

Only fifteen species of palms were known to science at the death of Linnaeus; the total number of species now known and classified the world over does not exceed 1,200. (1910)


DAYLILIES OF TOMORROW

*featuring our own new hybrids*

Visit one of the finest Daylily collections in Southern California

CREATE YOUR OWN TROPICAL LOOKING GARDEN

Easy care. full range of color. Blooms May thru December (can also be grown in containers)

DON & MARY HARDGROVE

1656 N. Second St. (between Greenfield & Pepper Dr.) El Cajon • 447-4922

Open Tuesday - Sunday 10 am - 5 pm

Chinese Garden Scissors

generous handle ends hand fatigue

These beautiful, precision, scissors are made to last a lifetime. In production for over 300 years. For delicate flower work, or heavy pruning

2 for $15

Very Sharp, A hardworking beauty.

money back guarantee

$8.00 ea. jr imports dept G

bx 2336 Hallandale FL 33008-2336

It is proper, before closing this brief account of this interesting group of plants to endeavor to discover the origin of the name by which they have been known from earliest times. It is certain that the Romans, before their conquests of outlying territory, were acquainted with the only species of palm found in southern Europe, *Chamaeropsis humilis*. They first applied the name to this plant, which grows in considerable numbers along the Mediterranean littoral, probably on account of a certain resemblance of its leaves to the outstretched human hand (*palma*). Afterwards the name was naturally extended to other members of the order, until it became incorporated as a collective term with most modern European languages. The dictionaries describe a palm, figuratively, as "a leaf of the palm tree, which was anciently worn as a symbol of victory or triumph." Even at the present day we associate them with all that is poetical and beautiful. We introduce them frequently in rhetorical figures and thus involuntarily bear testimony to the great influence they exercise over our minds. We speak of "palmy days", when alluding to the "good old times" of glory, success or happiness; we say of a man that "he has carried off the palm", when we desire to express his having achieved a honorable victory over and adversary or competitor. The same sentiment is experienced in the Latin dictum "*Palman qui meruit ferat.*" (He bears the palm who deserves it); finally we give the name of "Palm Sunday" to the festival on which we celebrate the triumphal entry of Jesus Christ into Jerusalem, on account of palm leaves said to have been used on that occasion to bestrew the streets though which He passed. At the risk of being accused of iconoclastic skepticism, I would suggest that the inhabitants of Jerusalem were acquainted with only one variety of this tree, the true biblical date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), and that the leaves of this variety, by reason of their great length, stiffness and woody texture, they are entirely unsuited to the purpose. If they were used, they would certainly act as obstacles to progress of man or beast.

It is altogether likely, therefore, that the "palm" leaves used upon that occasion were none other than the palmate leaves of the castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), which is common in Palestine. This is emphasized by the fact that from those ancient times to the present day, the plant has been know as *"Palma Christi."* The leaves of this genus, which is not even remotely connected botanically with the Palms, are of soft texture, and more truly palmate than those of the palms themselves.


**When It Rains, It Stores!**

Save 55 gallons of precious rainwater with The Great American Rain Barrel™. With water bans now commonplace, our rugged polyethylene rain barrel captures valuble rainwater normally lost through run-off. The Great American Rain Barrel™ provides a convenient and ***cost-free*** supply of water for window boxes, potted plants and flower or vegetable gardens. Our attractive rain barrel is hand-crafted from a ***recycled*** barrel and is so durable it comes with a ***lifetime guarantee.*** It easily attaches to a downspout in minutes. Comes complete with spigot, overflow fitting, drain plug and screw-on cover. Unconditional money back guarantee. ***Available in Dark Green or Nantucket Gray.***

*Send $59.95 plus $9.50 shipping to:*

**The Great American Rain Barrel Co., Inc.**
**90 Sanderson Avenue (3C)**
**Dedham, MA 02026**
**(617) 329-8076**

(MA residents add 5% sales tax)

***Recycling an old idea.***™
**The Great American Rain Barrel Co., Inc.**

2600 Sarver Lane
(619) 744-0600

Sarver Nursery Co.
of California

Azaleas and Cannas our Specialty

Rosalind E. Sarver, owner

P.O. Box 905
San Marcos, CA 92079

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY
3642 Enterprise Street
San Diego, CA 92110
(619) 224-8271

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK

8:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M.

FREE GARDEN CLASSES
9:00 A.M. – SATURDAY MORNINGS

# DO THE LEMON TWIST

**WHILE NO ONE WOULD WANT** to get stuck with a lemon when it comes to appliances, cars and even relationships, hardly another single item has as many uses in the kitchen as a real lemon does.

Today one can grow their own supply of lemons in even the most limited space. All that is needed is a lot of sun and room for a fair-sized container. Dwarf lemon trees can amaze you with their bounty. In areas of the state where the weather is not too extreme. you could even have blossoms, green fruit and ripe fruit all at the same time on the same tree. The fragrance of the blossoms is enough to make most of us want one of these trees in our yards.

The Eureka has the standard size fruit, is thornless and bears the most although it can look a little straggly because of all the work it does. The Lisbon is a better looker, but it has thorns and not as many fruit. The Meyer has smaller lemons with very thin skins., which some people prefer. The lemons are not as tart as the Eureka and the mid winter crop is tremendous.

If you are into size and a true LEMON flavor then you would like the Ponderosa. The fruit is huge, the skin on the thick side and the flowers are tremendous. The leaf is also a sight to behold. You will not get as many fruit from the plant so this is for those who like show and just a few beauties to brag about.

If you prefer the real acidic lemony flavor, you might want to do what the commercial growers do. They pick the fruit on the green side, except for the Meyer which is picked ripe. For instance, they consider the Eureka to be good when it is about two and one-half inches in diameter. At this stage, the lemon has enough of an acid base that it can substitute for salt with wondrous results.

Most established lemon trees in the ground need to be watered deeply about every six weeks though they can go longer depending on the weather.

CLASSIC GARDENS

Landscape Design & Construction

We are offering a complete service in landscape design and installation.

(619) 459-0316

License no. 471422

ENTER A WORLD OF OUTDOOR ENJOYMENT


# FLORAL TRIP REPORT

**"WE WATERED THE LAWN** for the last time this week. Now we'll let it go dry."

"The last of our color planting, when this is gone, there will be no more."

"We're selling out; 50% off all garden plants, we're quitting the nursery business."

These are the comments heard by your tour directors as we tried to make arrangements for an August bus trip. The water situation and the anticipated seasonal heat prompted most growers or garden directors to predict that their facility would be less than pristine and in considerably faded condition by late summer. Consequently we have made no plans or appointments for any tour during July and August. There is no sense taking 30 or 40 people to a garden where the staff feels apologetic about the poor appearance.

Instead, we offer a few suggestions for day trips you might take yourself - or with a few friends. These places will probably remain green and beautiful, and each is just a short drive from San Diego.

- Remember those stunning March flower beds at Singing Hill Country Club? The summer planting should be most attractive and can be admired as you lunch at the clubhouse. Call and reserve a window table. Phone 619/442-3425 to get proper driving instructions to 3007 Dehesa Road, El Cajon. Once you are in the area you could visit Simpson's Nursery or the sales shop at Cuyamaca College Horticulture Department.
- Weidner's Begonia Gardens will have three acres of color - with thousands of tuberous begonias flowering brilliantly under shade cloth. The supply of fuchsias and impatiens is equally impressive. Drive north on I-5, exit at Leucadia Boulevard. The gardens are visible from the freeway on the east side of Frontage Road (Piraeus St.). Phone 619/436-2194. Open 9:30-5:00.
- Taylor's Herb Garden is a treat for your nose. Thousands of fragrant herbs wait in two-inch pots or fill the planting fields. Call 619/727-3485 for directions to 1535 Lone oak Road, Vista. You'll be quite close to Judy's Perennials at 436 Buena Creek Road. Call 619/744-4343 for precise directions.

Actually, there are dozens of worthy commercial growers and nurseries in our county and most of them were given capsule descriptions in the May issue of San Diego Home and Garden. See - and save - pages 102-113.

**BEST OF ALL,** pursue our advertisers in this magazine.

# Book Reviews

**Beck, Beatrice M.**
**DROUGHT TOLERANT PLANTS; BIBLIOGRAPHY**
**Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 1990, 67 pages, 11" x 8 ½", (Technical Report No. 6)**

This bibliography covers books and articles on water-wise gardening and xeriscaping, and as such it is of real value to researchers and horticultural students, and to home gardeners and librarians. It is up to date and very thorough and includes materials published in several other countries, specifically Australia and England but also listing items from the Netherlands and Germany. SDFA members will be interested to see forty-eight references to articles which have appeared in **California Garden**, and there are also entries for pieces written by Ernie Chew and Betty Newton, both of whom are active in the affairs of the association. This is a subject which is currently much discussed and studied, and this bibliography will be a useful addition to the SDFA library. *Book review by Elsie Topham.*


**DRIP IRRIGATION**
**DISCOUNT PRICES**
**DESIGN ASSISTANCE**

***The BEST Savings Plan Around . . .***

**DRIP IRRIGATION**

**SAVE water.** Drip irrigation puts water right where it should be . . . at the roots. And it does it slowly, so there is no wasteful runoff.

**SAVE time.** No more dragging your hose from shrub, to pot, to garden. Even weeding is greatly reduced!

**SAVE money.** Trickle Soak Systems offers lower prices -- and a wider selection of parts -- than ANY of the home improvement/ discount centers. Check and see!

**DRIP IRRIGATION.** *A Savings Plan You Can Bank On!*

**Trickle Soak Systems**
8733 Magnolia Ave., #103
Santee, CA 92071
**(619) 449-6408**

**Retail Hours:**
Tue. & Thur. Noon to 5 P.M.
Sat. & Sun. By Appointment

**Wholesale Hours:**
Mon., Wed. & Fri. 8 A.M. to Noon
Tue. & Thur. 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.


**Brickell, Christopher, Editor**
**THE AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GARDEN PLANTS**
**MacMillan, New York, 1990, 608 pages, 12" x 9"**

In a competition for choice as best encyclopedia on gardening this book would be a strong contender. It is of British origin, and indeed John Elsley points out in his foreword that this factor "poses some limitations on its absolute practical use in North America". Nevertheless this material is organized so efficiently that it can answer, easily and readily, almost every gardening need. There is comparatively little help for those interested in water conservation and desert gardening, but otherwise this is a comprehensive book.

The text begins with two pages of clear instructions called "how to use this book" - a necessary feature in a work of this size. There is also a plant catalog, illustrated with color photographs and annotated with symbols showing sun and water needs for each plant listed. Here the reader is cautioned that the hardiness symbols, also included, do not apply to North America. The plant catalog is arranged according to types of plants and is further subdivided by color. Following the catalog there is a plant dictionary of almost two hundred pages which gives basic botanical information and also acts as an index to the catalog.

Preceding the plant catalog and plant dictionary is a thoughtful section called **Creating A Garden**, which gives imaginative advice on the choice and use of color and texture and style. After this comes the planter's guide. which provides suggestions for plants in particular situations as e.g. specific soils and specific sites, plants for containers and flowers for cutting and drying.

This is a handsome book; it offers much information and it is, in addition, good browsing material for those who are not active gardeners. Anyone looking for a good encyclopedia would do well to consider this title. *Book review by Elsie Topham.*


**Antonelli Brothers**
TUBEROUS BEGONIAS
2545 Capitola Road
Santa Cruz, California 95062
36-page Color Catalog $1.00

**BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK**
Learn How to Grow Beautiful Bromeliads
MEETINGS: 7:30 PM • 2nd Tuesday of Each Month
Casa del Prado • Room 104 • Balboa Park
Visitors and New Members are Welcome

**Stone, Robert**
**GARDEN ROOMS**
**London, Ward Lock, 1990, 80 pages, color photos, black and white drawings, 8½ x 8½, softcover, $8.95.**

Now distributed in the U.S. by Sterling Publishing Co., these two paperbacks are part of a series called *Gardening By Design* which was originally published in Britain. Time and place of origin inhibit the usefulness of the series, but both of these titles are well organized and full of good information. They are attractive in format, and the illustrations - black and white drawings and excellent color photographs - are a helpful bonus.

*Garden Rooms* is a handy guide for those who are interested in conservatories. In his preface the author defines his subject as the combination of a house extension with the pleasures of a garden. He begins with a discussion of design and then gives practical advice on furnishings and accessories. His suggestions on the choice of plants, arranged according to type of room, are particularly interesting and he includes a chapter on growing several kinds of fruit. many different models are considered, and these rooms are intriguing modern versions of the Victorian conservatory.

*Garden Ornaments and Statuary* is a fascinating treatment of an aspect of gardening which is not always considered by owners of medium and small-sized gardens. The author says in his preface "don't assume that your garden is too small, too large or too ordinary", and his book proves his point. The many photographs are a revelation and an inspiration and the drawings ably complement the sections of the book which give practical advice. There is information on the use of ornamental water and lighting and a chapter called **Buying, Fixing and Repairing**. The author discusses the choice of suitable plants, and how to group them for effective settings for ornaments, and he is careful to point out that the use of decorations is an evolving process which can greatly enhance the development of a garden, be it small patio or large lot. The use of ornaments requires careful consideration, not to mention time and effort, but the resulting enrichment brings many rewards. Even non-gardeners who only visit and look at other people's gardens will find that this book enhances their appreciation of a feature of gardening which is not always given the credit it deserves.

*Book reviewed by Elsie Topham.*

perennial adventure
Unusual plants for the garden. Open Saturdays or by appointment.
Christine S. Wottruba
10516 Anaheim Drive
La Mesa, CA 91941
(619)660-9631

**The Xerces Society**
**BUTTERFLY GARDENING: CREATING SUMMER MAGIC IN YOUR GARDEN**
**San Francisco, Sierra Club, 1990, 9¼" x 7¼", color photos, diagrams, softcover, $18.95.**

The Xerces Society is a conservation group which was formed 20 years ago. It focusses on invertebrate populations and their habitats and is dedicated to the prevention of their extinction. Together with the Smithsonian Institution the Society has produced this book, which is designed to foster interest in insects and wildflowers (and their preservation) by offering encouragement and a wealth of information on butterfly gardening.

The book contains contributions from a diversity of lepidopterists, scientists, gardeners and others, usually in the form of articles or essays and often reprinted from other sources. The chapter on butterfly photography gives technical information from an expert photographer, and another section includes helpful tips on butterfly watching. The material on layout and design is illustrated with four useful color diagrams, and there is a Master Plant List to supplement the planning process. Appendix A, Nectar Plants, and Appendix B, North American Butterflies, are both coded by geographical regions. There is a 13 page bibliography, a list of butterfly showplaces and zoos, and two lists of resources and organizations, but the highlights of the book are the stunning color photographs. Even those not interested in the text will enjoy looking at these pictures.

As well as discussing the creation of suitable gardens the book promotes the conservation of butterflies. These arguments are powerfully persuasive and the book deserves a wide audience.

*Book reviewed by Elsie Topham.*

SUN HARBOR FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Member National Fuchsia Society
Meets 4th Wednesday Each Month
7:00 PM, Rm 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
*Plant Table • Refreshments • Friends • Speakers*
VISITORS & NEW MEMBERS WELCOME!

Tiny Petals Nursery
FREE CATALOGUE—44 COLOR PICTURES
Includes 1990 roses: *IRRESISTIBLE, LITTLE CAROL, RUTH STALEY*, and more than 100 other great varieties.
SHIPPED UPS IN 4" POTS
Discounts on orders of ten or more.
TINY PETALS MINIATURE ROSE NURSERY
489 Minot Ave.
Chula Vista, CA 91910
Tel: 1-619-422-0385

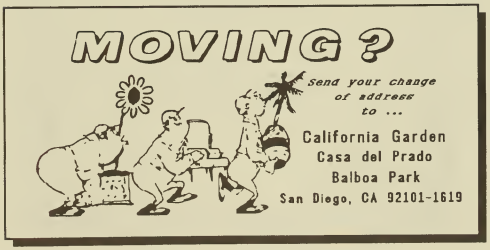
Thomas, Graham Stuart
**PERENNIAL GARDEN PLANTS OR THE MODERN FLORILEGIUM**
**Portland Saga Press/Timber, 3rd Edition, 1990, 463 pages, 16 illustrations, 26 color plates, 24 black and white plates.**

Originally published in 1976, this book has now reached a third edition. It is described by the **Washington Post** reviewer as "concise, authoritative and comprehensive; (a) guide (which) will be used lifelong by any gardener."

While it is clearly of most use to professional gardeners and horticulturalists the book should be welcomed by amateurs who would like to have a good reference book which is not an alphabetical encyclopedia. The author says that this is "not a botanist's book but a gardener's, written for gardeners", and in his general survey at the beginning of the text he has some observations about the freemasonry of gardening which illustrates his philosophy and his approach to his work. He has had a long and distinguished career in horticulture, and this title is just one of several to his credit.

The wealth of information here presented is well organized and readily usable. This edition has some updating, and it includes a map of plant hardiness zones in the U.S., plus a short explanation and the addition of appropriate symbols to the coding system used in the alphabetical lists of plants. The list of nurserymen specializing in perennials has been expanded, and this is a useful feature. because other countries beside the U.S. and Britain are included. Three new titles have been added to the list of gardening books for further study and the excellent bibliography has been expanded; and in Chapter 3 the list of gardens is now much longer, although it is still restricted to locations in the British Isles.

Especially interesting is Chapter 13, called **Cuttings From The garden**. Here are lists of plants classified by suitability, as e.g. Rabbit-proof plants, Plants favored by bees and Plaints which attract butterflies. Also included is a list of Plants with handsome foliage, plus a short but useful paragraph of notes for flower arrangers.



The illustrations consist of pencil drawings and both black and white color photographs. Quality ranges from adequate to excellent, and the collection of these pictures must have been made over a long period of time. Again, all the locations mentioned are in Britain.

The wealth of information given here may tempt the reader to bypass Chapter 1, General survey and Chapter 2, Interlude; the gathering of plants and to go straight to the detailed scientific descriptions and the plant lists. This would be an unfortunate omission, because here the author demonstrates his knowledge of the history of gardening and plant collecting and his strong dedication to, and lifelong interest in, his subject. Though it is British in origin, all of this book is for all gardeners.
*Book reviewed by Elsie Topham.*

* * *

**Harden, Gwen J., Editor**
**FLORA OF NEW SOUTH WALES. VOL. 1**
**Sydney, N.S.W, University Press, 1990, 600 pages, 32 color plates, illustrated, map, bibliography, $69.95, distributed by International Specialized Book Services.**

At first thought New South Wales seems to be a long way from Southern California, but in terms of latitude and, to some extent, climatic conditions, the two areas are not so very far apart. SDFA botanists will find much of interest in this book.

It is the first volume in a set of four; in and of itself this is a major work, but clearly those contemplating a purchase would need to buy the complete set. Students, serious amateurs and professional botanists will welcome this important flora, the first to be produced in New South Wales since 1893. The set covers all native and naturalized vascular plants in the state, and all species are illustrated and given up-to-date descriptions.

There is a concise explanatory introduction which, together with two indexes, a glossary, a map and a bibliography, provides more than adequate help in the use of the text; and added bonus is the high quality of the color photography. The publication of this work is a significant event. Now that it is available in the U.S. it brings to American readers material which, it is to be hoped, will be included in appropriate libraries so that it can be fully utilized. Despite budget constraints, botanical libraries should look carefully at this book.
*Book reviewed by Elsie Topham.*

John Goodpasture Horticulturist
LANDSCAPE CARE
MAINTENANCE • TREE SERVICE
LAWN RENOVATION • SOD & SEED
PLANTING • SPRINKLER SYSTEMS
Call John: (619) 542-0469
"No Job Too Large Or Too Small"

**Sigg, Eric**
**CALIFORNIA PUBLIC GARDENS, A VISITOR'S GUIDE**
**John Muir Publications, 1991**
**318 pages, 13 color photos, black & white photos and maps; 5 ½" x 8 ½", softcover, $16.95**

Those who love appreciating fine gardens and botanical collections will find this more than a list of gardens available to the public. Even before a trip is imminent, one can take a delightful vicarious tour of each of nearly 150 California gardens without stirring from the armchair. Descriptions treat each garden as fine art. Insights on architecture, history, climate, topography, flora and fauna make this experience more complete and contextural. The author takes pride in having visited each of the gardens included at least once and writes from personal experience. Both assets and deficiencies are mentioned, enabling visitors to set their own priorities and agendas. Following the description is practical information including address, phone number, garden hours, and any admission fee.

San Diego leads off as the first of twelve regions. Mr. Sigg includes nine local San Diego gardens available to the public, as diverse as Balboa Park and the Naiman Tech Center Japanese Garden. He first formed his attachment to San Diego gardens as a student at UCSD.

For local and statewide touring, this practical guide will provide both value and pleasure.
*This book reviewed by Lucy Warren.*

* * *

## PUBLISHERS

**John Muir Publications**
P. O. Box 613
Santa Fe, NM 87504

* * *

**NEW SOUTH WALES UNIVERSITY PRESS**
PO Box 1 Kensington, NSW
Australia 2033

* * *

**SIERRA CLUB BOOKS**
San Francisco

* * *

**STERLING PUBLISHING CO., INC**
387 Park Ave. South
New York, N.Y. 10016-8810

* * *

**Timber Press, Inc.**
9999 SW Wilshire
Portland, OR 97225

PACIFIC TREE FARMS
CATALOG $1.50
Our trees are selections of the best performing varieties available.
Closed Tuesdays
FRUIT • NUTS • BERRIES
For Mild Climates
• STONEFRUIT TREES – Many on Zaiger semi-dwarf root stock
• APPLES – Anna, Dorsett Golden, Gordon, Granny Smith, Mutsu, Ein Shemer
• CITRUS – 65 varieties • FLORIDA BLUEBERRIES
• KIWI FRUIT VINES – low and high chill
• PERSIMMONS – 6 varieties
• MACADAMIA, WALNUT, ALMOND, CHESTNUT, PECAN
• MANGO, SAPOTE, BANANA, LITCHI, CHERIMOYA, PAPAYA
• DECOLLATE SNAILS •
4301 Lynnwood Dr., Chula Vista 92010
(619) 422-2400

California
Public Gardens
A VISITOR'S GUIDE
by
Eric Sigg
o Interpretive guide to all major gardens throughout California
o Dozens of color and black and white photographs
o Complete entrance information, hours, fees, etc.
o Tour suggestions for nearly 150 gardens and horticultural sites
To order send $15.95, Calif. residents add 7% sales tax, plus $1.50 for shipping and handling.
TO
GOLDEN STATE
Garden Books
17908 Villasoura Drive
Poway, CA 92064

California GARDEN Since 1909

# NOW IS THE TIME...

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES

Compiled by Penny Bunker

## AFRICAN VIOLETS

Helen LaGamma

**KEEP** area clean - wipe down growing area with a mild solution of Lysol and water. Circulate the air with a fan and use pans of wet pebbles. This is important to prevent mildew.

**PLACE** pans of wet pebbles among plants - this will increase needed humidity.

**SPRAY** plants with warm water - warm water prevents shocking the plants.

**BE SURE** plants are not crowded.

**USE** cool light tubes if under lights. If using natural light, place the plants a farther away from the source.

**KEEP** violets well groomed.

* * *

## BEGONIAS

Margaret Lee

**FEED** begonias to keep them blooming.

**CHECK** for insects, snails, slugs and fungus.

**CHECK** for mildew and spot-spray to eliminate.

**POT** rooted leaves and cuttings.

**REPOT** to next size if necessary.

**FEED** tuberous begonias with Hi-Bloom - one tablespoon per gallon of water plus same amount of fish emulsion to gallon of water.

* * *

## BONSAI

Dr. Herbert Markowitz

**MOVE** tender-leaved bonsai to shade area out of the noonday and afternoon sun.

**MAKE** certain all trees are adequately watered; on very hot days it may be necessary to water two or three times a day.

**USE** foliar misting on all plants except evergreens.

**INSPECT** trees and remove any chewing insects.

**SPRAY** with diluted pesticides when pests are found; be careful of elm trees, they do not tolerate spraying on new leaves.

**DEFOLIATE** deciduous trees in July (no later), if you plan to reduce size of leaves.

**WAIT** until September or October to transplant bonsai.

## BROMELIADS

Mary Siemers

**PROTECT** plants from burning during the hot summer months by keeping them under trees, lath, shade cloth or other material that will provide plenty of light but not direct sun. The sharp serrated leaf bromeliads can take most direct sun.

**WATER** in the evening or early morning. The frequency depends on the weather in your area.

**REMEMBER** bromeliads are drought-resistant plants.

**DO NOT** over water bromeliads, make sure the soil is not soggy.

**MAINTAIN** humidity and give plenty of air circulation.

**CONTINUE** fertilizing through the summer months - use water soluble fertilizer once a month using ½ strength of amount recommended on label.

**BE SURE** you watered thoroughly before fertilizing.

* * *

## CACTUS AND SUCCULENTS

Joseph A. Betzler

**WATER** plants as they dry out, but be careful with those plants that are dormant.

**WATCH** plants that they do not dry out too much - they can shrivel and burn in the sun. Protect the more delicate specimens with screening.

**FERTILIZE** growing plants with one half strength every other watering.

**WATCH** plants for pests, especially snails. Treat immediately if found, use insecticides carefully following instructions.

**CHECK** collection for plants that need repotting.

**WATCH** seedlings and keep growing by repotting as they grow to fill the pots.

**PROTECT** dormant plants from too much light.


McDANIEL'S MINIATURE ROSES

BUSH • TREE • CLIMBER • HANGING BASKET

HARDY AND EVERBLOOMING
SHIPPED ALL YEAR

7523 ZEMCO ST.
LEMON GROVE, CA 91945
Please Phone (619) 469-4669

## CAMELLIAS

E.C. Snooks

**CONTINUE** watering on a regular basis. Roots must be kept damp, but not wet.

**MULCH** with redwood compost, pine straw or any other available material. Keep the roots cool.

**APPLY** iron for good foliage and bloom color.

**APPLY** the second of three fertilizations with cotton seed meal or other acidic fertilizer. Never fertilize a plant which is dry and water well after application.

**CHECK** for insects or mites - the latter are prone to attack during hot dry periods. Apply Cygon or miticide as needed.

**PRUNE** any unwanted new growth before it hardens; keep in mind that the center of the plant must be kept open for air circulation.

**START** debudding as soon as blooms can be recognized as such - these buds are round while growth buds are pointed.

* * *

## DAHLIAS

Abe Jansen

**CONTINUE** a regular watering and spraying.

**SPRAY** for insects and mildew. Keep snails and slugs under control.

**DEBUD** to encourage better bloom.

**KEEP** old blooms cut back to the first set of leaves from the main stalk to prolong blooming.

**TIE** up side branches to prevent breaking.


**We're Turning the World GREEN With Envy !**

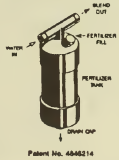
*Why?* Because *TFS SYSTEMS'* automatic fertilizer injectors make fertilizing easy . . . and economical. Just fill the tank, and each time you irrigate, a little fertilizer will be distributed through the sprinkler or drip system. All YOU do is sit back and watch . . . as your lawns, gardens, trees and shrubs thrive. And that's a pretty enviable position, isn't it!

**"ADD-IT".**

**Pre-Set Automatic Fertilizer Proportioning Injector**

**Special Features:**

- Simple to install and easy to use
- Compact design
- No pressure loss
- No electricity required
- Use with drip, sub-surface, or conventional sprinkler systems
- Save time and money
- Distributes fertilizer evenly




Patent No. 4646214

**TFS SYSTEMS**

A Division of Triple Seal Systems

8733 Magnolia Ave, Suite 100 • P.O. Box 710038 • Santee, CA 92071 • (619) 449-6406 • FAX (619) 449-2368


**FEED** with 5-10-10 fertilizer to promote bloom; use some potash alone for root growth.

**CUT** blooms in late afternoon or early evening, placing immediately in water.

* * *

## EPIPHYLLUMS

Frank Granatowski

**KEEP** plants out of full sun; they need filtered sunlight and free air movement.

**WATCH** moisture, spraying to mist is beneficial during hot dry weather. Spray during evening hours or early morning.

**REPOT** plants that have outgrown their containers.

**TAKE** new cuttings during the warm weather.

**WATCH** for pests. Spray or drench plants with Cygon to control.

**FERTILIZE** for new growth. Use 10-10-15 strength at this time.

* * *

## FERNS

Ray Sodomka

**CHECK** that sun is not breaking through saran or lath.

**WATER** and maintain humidity by keeping surrounding areas damp.

**FERTILIZE** plants regularly as they are in growth period. Use a high nitrogen fertilizer.

**SPRAY** for aphids and scale; keep snails, pillbugs and slugs under control.

**TRIM** dead fronds.

**PLANT** fern spores.

* * *

## FUCHSIAS

William Selby

**SPRAY** to control insects. Orthene will control most species of pests; aphids, leafhoppers, caterpillars and leaf miners. Orthene is also effective against the flower pests - thrip, scale, whitefly, mites and mealybugs.

**PRUNE** lightly to encourage more blooms in fall.

**SNIP** off those long runners for shape and new growth.

**KEEP** the foliage misted. Spray only in the shade or early morning.

**WATCH** not to over water; keep damp but not wet.

**FERTILIZE** regularly with high-phosphorous for buds and blooms.

**KEEP** spent blooms and seed pods picked off for more and larger blooms.

* * *

## GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)

Carol Roller

**WATER** thoroughly when plants become relatively dry. Each watering should moisten the entire soil ball. Excess water should drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible.

**CONTINUE** feeding a balanced fertilizer dissolved in water. use at less than full strength, but apply as often as needed to keep plants from developing nutritional deficiencies. Long term pellets may be used instead.
**CONTINUE** pest control and disease prevention using products according to manufacturers' directions.
**GROOM** plants, removing discolored leaves and faded flowers. The long bloom stalks on regals and scenteds should be cut away with a sharp bladed knife.
**TAKE** cuttings from zonals and ivy-leaf types, if desired. Each cutting should have a healthy growing tip.
**PROTECT** tender plants from the sun if temperatures are high; move to a sheltered spot or create overhead shade.
**CONTINUE** to rotate pots on a regular basis to keep plants well-shaped.

* * *

## IRIS

Iris Society

**WORK** humus into the soil to revitalize before replanting.
**FEED** those plants left in the ground with a good fertilizer to promote strong growth; use a high-nitrogen type this one time.
**KEEP** iris bed clean and free of old fans and weeds.
**DIVIDE** and replant tall-bearded iris, discarding spent rhizomes.
**DUST** ends of cut rhizomes with soil sulphur.
**CUT** off spuria foliage, but do not dig until September.
**WATCH** for aphids; use a light insecticide or a systemic.
**KEEP** beds clean and free of old fans and weeds.
**DIVIDE** and replant tall-bearded iris, discarding spent rhizomes.
**DUST** ends of cut rhizomes with soil sulphur.
**CUT** off spuria foliage, but do not dig until September.
**WATCH** for aphids; use a light insecticide to reduce infestations of scale and red spider; treat accordingly. This time of year when humidity is low and it is warm, various insects of all kinds will hatch after hatch.

* * *

## ORCHIDS

Charles Fouquette

**SPRAY** and mist if at all possible on hot dry days - due to the water shortage you may just have to shield the plants from drying winds and drafts.
**WATER** cymbidiums heavily if they are in a coarse planting medium. Perhaps you may have to give away some extras to someone just starting into orchids to cut down the water needed in your collection.
**GROW** cymbidums in sunlight, but do not burn.
**CONTINUE** to spread snail and slug bait; check with local dealer for the latest nursery products.
**WATCH** for infestations of scale and red spider; treat accordingly. This time of year when humidity is low and it is warm, various insects of all kinds will hatch after hatch.
**KEEP** cypripediums and papiopedilums moist, but not wet; repot after flowering; consider using a bit finer mix - you might not have to water so often - again see your local nursery person.
**WATCH** that the oncidiums have plenty of air movement; keep roots damp but not wet; allow to dry out a bit once in a while
**PLANT** dendrobium offshoots (kikis) when roots are about two inches long; the same goes for phals and vandas, oscosendas, aerides and vandaenopsis; roots of the last four listed could be longer before planting.
**CHECK** new seedlings - if small, they need added care because the low humidity may cause them to desiccate; keep them misted. Using "Cloud Cover" from your nursery people cuts down on seedling loss.

* * *

## ROSES

Brian Donn

**WATER** regularly - twice a week if you want the best quality blooms during the summer.
**MULCH** and having a good drip-irrigation or basin type watering system will minimize wasted water.
**CHECK** for mites and spray as needed with Mavrick or Orthenex.
**BE SURE** to water 12 to 24 hours before spraying will prevent "leaf burn" from the chemicals. Use an efficient sprayer and thoroughly wet underside of leaves as well as tops.
**FEED** generously in late August including Epsom Salt - your roses will respond like crazy in the fall.

* * *

## GREEN THUMB

**PLANT** flowers for fall color; calendulas, stock, cornflowers, snapdragons, zinnias and some perennials such as coreopsis, gaillardia, gloriosa daisy and lavender.
**CLEAN** up narcissi foliage after it has died down.
**PLANT** and divide Shasta daisies.
**MOVE** and take divisions of bird-of-paradise.
**PINCH** chrysanthemums for lusty plants and more flowers.
**MOVE** belladonna lilies after they have bloomed.
**MULCH** as much as possible to reduce weeds and conserve water; spread 2-3 inch layer of compost or bark - can be turned into soil to improve.

# SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

## CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES

### ASSOCIATE CLUBS

**CITY BEAUTIFUL OF SAN DIEGO**
Pres: Ruth C. Smith
4995 Fanuel Street
San Diego CA 92109-2134
619/488-0830
1st Mon - 11:30 am Rondavel Room San Diego Zoo

**MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB**
Pres: Helen Odom
1253 Nordahl Road
Escondido CA 92026
619/743-1921
3rd Sat - 2:00 pm Student Center Building, Miracosta Community College

**QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS FOUNDATION, INC**
President: Mariette Pinchart
P. O. Box 230005
Encinitas CA 92023-0005

**PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S HORTICULTURAL AND LANDSCAPE ASSN. (PWHLA)**
Pres: Carol Hopkins
1233 Pepper Tree Lane
Fallbrook CA 92028-0000
619/723-4316
4th Wed - Jan/Mar/May/Sep, 1st Wed - Nov

**SAN DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL HORTICULTURISTS**
Pres: Stan Rys
1233 Hayes Avenue
San Diego CA 92103-2310
619/298-9118
4th Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado Rm 104, Balboa Park

**SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION**
Pres: Kathie J. Van Arum
1825 "I" Avenue
National City CA 92050-5836
619/477-5258

**SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL**
Chr: Bettie Morris
1148 Canary Court
San Marcos CA 92069-4717
619/744-3435
1st Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

### GARDEN CLUBS

**BERNARDO GARDENER'S CLUB**
Pres: Helen H. Andrews
12764 Via Moura
San Diego CA 92128-1245
619/485-9272
3rd Thu - 1:30 pm, Josyln Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido

**BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Carol Robertson
3391 Cypress Street
National City CA 91950-7751
619/475-8487
2nd Wed - 9:30 am, Sep-Jun, Rohr Park Manor, Bonita

**BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Susanne Scribner
861 Coronado Avenue
Coronado CA 92118-2434
619/435-8088

**CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Mrs. Rudy Mikolich
1085 Karen Way
Chula Vista CA 91911
619/422-8548
3rd Wed - 1:00 pm, Rohr Park Manor, Bonita

**CONVAIR GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Virginia Soderberg
6197 Arno Drive
San Diego CA 92120-4624
619/582-7098
1st Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

**CORNONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION**
Pres: William G. Williams
Post Office Box 180188
Coronado CA 92178-0188
619/435-3985
Twice Annually By Call of President

**CROWN GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Mrs. David Sigsworth
861 Balboa
Coronado CA 92118-2424
619/435-5028
4th Thu - 9:00 am, Coronado Library, Coronado

**DESERT SEA GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Lucy Morrissey
P. O. Box 5447
Salton City CA 92275-5447
619/394-9113

**DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Mrs. Don Kratzer
P. O. Box 1020
Valley Center CA 92082-7701
619/749-0337
2nd Tue - 1:00 pm, Valley Center Community Hall, Valley Center

**ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Mrs. Duane Standiford
2460-9 Bear Valley Parkway
Escondido CA 92027-3512
619/745-2087
3rd Fri - 1:00 pm, Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido

**FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Kay Brick
622 Golden Road
Fallbrook CA 92028-9304
619/723-9240

**FLEUR DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Mrs. Delbert Gambill
7450 Via Capri
La Jolla CA 92037-2848
619/459-0496
2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

**GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Betty Brending
8429 Midland Street
La Mesa CA 92042-7730
619/463-1273
2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive, La Mesa

**LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Mrs. Francis Blankenship
5427 Taft Avenue
La Jolla CA 92037
619/454-4109
3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, Sep-Jun, La Jolla Lutheran Church, 7111 La Jolla Boulevard La Jolla

**LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Donna Swink
11538 Wildcat Canyon Road
Lakeside CA 92040-1208
619/443-4176
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Lakeside Recreation Center, 12219 Roberts Way, Lakeside

**LAS JARDINERAS**
Pres: Mrs. Richard Haugh
5471 Caminito Agua
La Jolla CA 92037
3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

**LEISURE WORLD GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Mrs. Wayne F. Dyer
13171 St. Andrews Drive #154L
Seal Beach CA 90740-3446
213/596-4161

**ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB SAN DIEGO**
Pres: Mr. Stan Rys
1233 Hayes Avenue
San Diego CA 92103
619/298-9118
3rd Fri - 7:30 pm, Jan/Mar/May/Jul/Sep/Nov, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

**PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Marilesse Grove
P. O. Box 443
La Jolla CA 92038
2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Sep-Jun, Recreation Center, Pacific Beach

**POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Ellen E. Kuhns
875 Albion Street
San Diego CA 92106-2933
619/222-2765
2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Sep-Jun, 3598 Talbot, Westminister Presby Church

**PALOMAR DISTRICT CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.**
Dir: Mrs. John H. Lewis
11330 Vista La Cuesta Drive
San Diego CA 92131-1914
619/566-5727

**POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Brenda Robinson
P. O. Box 27
Poway CA 92064
619/748-1978
2nd Wed - 9:00 am, Lake Poway Pavilion

**RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Mrs. Phyllis Aylmer
Hort Chrm: Vera Sanjana
P. O. Box 1257
Rancho Santa Fe CA 92067-1646
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Rancho Santa Fe Garden Club, Avenida de Acacias

**SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Jane Combs
625 Tyrone
El Cajon CA 92020-0000
619/447-3507
4th Tue - 9:30 am, Home of Members

**SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Mrs. David W. Hoke
9463 Quail Canyon Road
El Cajon CA 92021
619/390-9908
4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Botanical Gardens

**THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA**
Pres: Mrs. Deykes Whitney
3349 Wellesley Avenue
La Jolla CA 9212-0000
619/546-0393
4th Thu - 1:00 pm, Sep-May, United Methodist Church

**THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB**
Pres: Mrs. William Winters
3030 Winters Hill
Vista CA 92084-0000
1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Service Center, 222 Jefferson St, Vista

## IKEBANA SCHOOLS

**ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPER**
Pres: Haruko Crawford
10411 San Carlos Drive
Spring Valley CA 91978-1034
619/660-2046

**IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119**
Pres: Barbara E. Church
5845 Friars Road #1113
San Diego CA 92110-6004
619/298-1535
4th Wed - 10:00 am, Sep-Jun, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

**IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO**
Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler
2822 Walker Drive
San Diego CA 92123-3056
619/278-5689

**OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA LA JOLLA CHAPTER**
Pres: Mrs. Robert Fox
922 Skylark Drive
La Jolla CA 92037
619/456-0559
2nd Tues - 10:00 am, Forum Hall University Town Center, La Jolla

**OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER**
Pres: Mrs. Walter Bourland
2936 Havasupai Avenue
San Diego CA 92117-1641
619/276-4667

**SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA**
Pres: Mrs. Leroy Lahey
2829 Flax Drive
San Diego CA 92154-2160
619/429-6198

## PLANT SOCIETIES

*AFRICAN VIOLETS*

**SAN DIEGO DAYTIME AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY**
Pres: Anne Stewart
4422 F Street
Chula Vista CA 91910
619/422-6841
2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Christ United Methodist Church, San Diego

**BALBOA PARK AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY**
Pres: Mrs. Barbara Wallace
1075 Hayes Avenue
San Diego CA 92103
619/298-7870
4th Mon - 6:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

**HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY**
Pres: Mrs. Rosemary Lort
3760 Carol Way
Spring Valley CA 91977
619/469-5579
3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Wells Park Center, 1153 East Madison, El Cajon

*AROID*

**INTERNATIONAL AROID SOCIETY**
Pres: Bruce McManus
11691 SW 93rd Street
Miami FL 33176-1009
305/271-3767

*BAMBOO*

**AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY**
Pres: Mr. Gerald Bol
Box 640
Springville CA 93265-0640
209/539-2145

*BEGONIA*

**ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY**
Pres: Edalee Harwell
1055 Benecia Street
San Diego CA 92110
2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members

**SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY**
Pres: Toni Baker
6475 50th Streeet
San Diego CA 92120-1323
619/582-7516
Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

*BONSAI*

**SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.**
Pres: Everett Jones
P. O. Box 40037
San Diego CA 92104-0970
619/421-3721
2nd Sun - 11:00 Workshop 1:00 pm Meeting, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

*BROMELIAD*

**BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK**
Pres: Shirley McKim
3911 Portola Place
San Diego CA 92103
619/298-5536
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Rm 104, Balboa Park

**SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY**
Pres: David Waller
10272 Black Mountain Rd. #160
San Diego CA 92126-3831
619/578-7041
1st Thu - 7:45 pm, Byzantine Catholic Church, 2235 Galahad Road, Serra Mesa

*CAMELLIA*

**SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY**
Pres: Mrs. Beth Kalah
560 H Aavenue
Coronado CA 92118
619/435-1989
3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

*CACTUS & SUCCULENT*

**PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY**
Pres: Eleanore Hewitt
P. O. Box 840
Escondido CA 92025
619/753-3651
4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido

**SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY**
Pres: Mr. Michael Buckner
1958 Sunset Cliffs Boulevard #103
San Diego CA 92107
619/222-3216
2nd Sat - 1:30pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

*DAHLIAS*

**AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY INC.**
Mem Chmn: Michael Martinolich
159 Pine Street
New Hyde Park NY 11040-2446
516/742-3898

**SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY**
Pres: Gerald Lohmann
6616 Rockglen Avenue
San Diego CA 92111-4108
619/279-5135
4th Tue - 7:30 pm, except Jul/Dec, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

*EPIPHYLLUM*

**SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY**
Pres: Mr. George Plaisted
6356 Delbarton Street
San Diego CA 92120-2618
619/475-4478
2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

*EXOTIC*

**EXOTIC PLANT SOCIETY**
Pres: George Plaisted
6356 Delbarton
San Diego CA 92120-2618
619/583-9551
4th Tue - 7:00 pm, Wells Recreation Center, 1153 E. Madison, El Cajon

*FERN*
**SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY**
Pres: George Plaisted
6356 Delbarton Street
San Diego CA 92120-2618
619/583-9551
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

*FRUIT*
**CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS**
Pres: Mrs. Claire Guggenheim
4601 Murphy Avenue
San Diego CA 92122
619/453-3321

*FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS*
**SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY**
Pres: Janet Wright
610 North Nevada Street
Oceanside CA 92054
619/722-3373
2nd Thu - 7:00 pm, Palmquist Elementary School, 1999 California St, Oceanside

**SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SOCIETY**
Pres: Mrs. Meda Williams
1094 Devonshire Drive
San Diego CA 92107
619/224-5229
2nd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

**SUN HARBOR BRANCH NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY**
Pres: Quanah Hanes
5977 Lake Murray Boulevard
La Mesa CA 92042
619/469-0900
4th Wed - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

*GERANIUM*
**SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY**
Pres: Mr. George Plaisted
6356 Delbarton Street
San Diego CA 92120-2618
619/583-9551
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

*HEMEROCALLIS*
**SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY**
Pres: Mariette Pinchart
1601 Burgundy Road
Encinitas CA 92024
1st Sat - 10:00 am, Feb/Apr/Jun/Sep/Nov, Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas

*IRIS*
**SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY**
Pres: William Barr
12565 Cloudesley Drive
San Diego CA 92128-3527
619/451-6333

*IVY*
**THE AMERICAN IVY SOCIETY CALIFORNIA CHAPTER**
Pres: Yolanda de Silva
16005 Fellowship Road
Valinda CA 91744-1323
Local Contact: Frances Rynearson
619/459-1235

*NATIVE PLANTS*
**CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY SAN DIEGO CHAPTER**
Pres: James Dice
5524 Waverly Avenue
La Jolla CA 92037
619/459-7842
3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

**LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB**
Pres: Dorris Baur
16516 Gabarda Road
San Diego CA 92128-3021
619/487-6614
3rd Mon - 3:00 pm, 16003 Turtleback Road, Rancho Bernardo

*ORCHID*
**CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC. SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH**
Pres: Kathy Belz
2767 High Mead Circle
Vista CA 92084-1830
619/941-0382
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Oct-Jun, Quail Botanical Gardens, Encinitas

**PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY**
Pres: Neta Jaynes
802 McDonald Road
Fallbrook CA 92028-3540
619/728-8974
2nd Fri - 7:30 pm, Vista Senior Center, 222 Jefferson St, Vista

**SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY**
Pres: Mr. Paul Tuskes
3808 Sioux Avenue
San Diego CA 92117
619/274-5829
1st Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

*ROSE*
**CALIFORNIA COASTAL ROSE SOCIETY**
Pres: Steve Marvin
P. O. Box 133
Carlsbad CA 92008-0030
619/433-2454
3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Calavera Hills Community Center, Carlsbad

**EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY**
Pres: Sally Long
1663 Fuerte Ranch Road
El Cajon CA 92019-3730
1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members

**SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY**
Pres: Dallas Runion
1627 Regulus Street
San Diego CA 92111-7129
619/279-6134
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Oct-Jun, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

*WATER LILY*
**THE WATER LILY SOCIETY**
Pres: Norman Bennett
c/o Charles B. Thomas, Sec.
P. O. Box 104
Buckeystown MD 21717-0104
301/874-5373

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES

**THE GARDEN DOCTOR**
3755 Avocado Boulevard
La Mesa CA 91941
619/441-1468

**MASTER LANDSCAPE SERVICES, INC.**
Robert Mayberry & Gary Rodgriguez
3089-C Clairemont Drive #296
San Diego CA 92117-6802
619/276-6016

**PRESIDIO GARDEN CENTER**
5115 Linda Vista Road
San Diego CA 92110-2602
619/297-4216

**STERLING TOURS**
Cheryl Hedgpeth
2707 Congress Street
San Diego CA 92110-2758
619/299-3010

**SUNSHINE GARDENING SERVICE**
Ken Fernandes
3021 McCall
San Diego CA 92106-3464
619/224-1930

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
GARDEN CENTER & LIBRARY
CASA DEL PRADO ROOM 105 SAN DIEGO CA 92101-1619
619/232-5762

**MEETING**

3rd Tue - Feb Apr Jun Oct
Casa Del Prado Room 101
Balboa Park San Diego

*Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California*

**OFFICERS**

***President***
Patricia T. Kastama
619/222-2707
***1st Vice President***
Barbara Pryne
***2nd Vice President***
Lucy Warren
***Treasurer***
John Lewis
***Recording Secretary***
Jean E. Johns
***Corresponding Secretary***
Mrs. William Rathmann
***Past President***
Don Boyer
***Office/Financial Secretary***
Tillie Marcus
Ann Waters

**DIRECTORS**

***Term 1989-1992***
Lynn Beyerle
Milton Sessions
Lois Vaiana
***Term 1990-1993***
Frances Clare
Marie Walsh
Vernice Putman
***Term 1991-1994***
Louise Lewis
Kathy Walsh
Mary Jordan

**COMMITTEES**

***Computer Operator***
Lynn Beyerle
***Editor, California Garden***
John J. Gagliardi
619/449-1648
***Flower Arrangers Guild***
Marie Walsh
619/298-5182

***Historian***
Barbara Jones
619/222-1032
***Public Relations***
Mary Jordan
619/222-7665
***Hospitality***
Kathy Walsh
619/296-8429
***Host & Hostesses***
Vernice Putman
619/749-9587
***Tours***
Helen A. Gagliardi
Ann Waters
619/449-1648
***Newsletter***
Lucy Warren
619/295-0342

**HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS**

Allethe Macdonald
Polly Whigman
Elizabeth B. Glover
Barbara S. Jones
Roy Jones

*Computerization of Page Layouts by:*

***R. Barry Lewis***
***Computer System Analyst***
***619/460-2136***

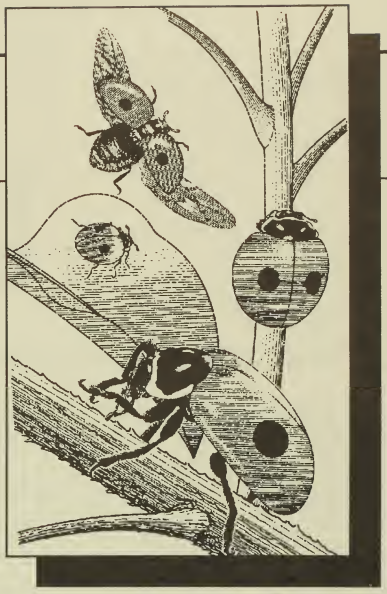
*This page sponsored by Hazard Mart*

*San Diego's largest and most fully stocked Masonry and Landscape Centers with two locations to serve you.*

*Miramar*
*5590 Eastgate Mall Road*
*619/587-3636*

*El Cajon*
*1155 Vernon Way*
*619/448-7411*

# Natural Pest Controls Now at Mission Hills Nursery



*If you are concerned about the affects of chemical insecticides on the environment, but are constantly plagued with garden pests, take heart. Mission Hills Nursery now has available several different types of safe and organic insect controls.*

## Insect Eating Insects

•***Lady Bugs.*** These small orange and black insects will consume many different types of garden pests including: aphids, scale, mealybug, boll worm, leaf worm, leaf hopper, and corn ear worm.
•***Praying Mantids.*** These interesting creatures prey on most species of garden pests including: white grubs, beetles, chinch bugs, tent caterpillars, grasshoppers, aphids, flies, leaf hoppers, and caterpillars.
•***Green Lacewing.*** (available upon special request). These attractive pale green insects are effective natural enemies of aphids, mites, whiteflies, mealybugs, leaf hoppers, thrips, and all types of moths and caterpillars.
•***Trichogramma.*** (available upon special request). Best known of the egg parasites, they attack over 200 species of pest insects and have been successfully used against most moth eggs.

## Safer Insecticidal Soaps

Safer Insecticidal Soaps are low toxicity insecticide sprays. They are available in three basic formulas that break down more quickly in the environment than other chemicals.

•***Safer Ready-to-use Garden Insect Killer.***
Active ingredient: Pyrethrins
•***Safer Insecticidal Soap Ready-to-use and Concentrate.***
Active ingredient: Potassium salts of fatty acids
•***Safer Caterpillar Killer - Concentrate.***
Active ingredient: Bacillus Thuringiensis


## Special Savings.

Present this coupon with your next purchase of lady bugs, praying mantids or Safer Insecticidal Soaps at Mission Hills Nursery and receive an additional

**20%off**

the purchase price.

Not valid on sale merchandise or with any other offer. Coupon valid through August 30, 1991.

MISSION HILLS NURSERY
*The garden's gate*

1525 Ft. Stockton Dr.
San Diego, CA 92103
**295-2808**
Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., 7 days a week



CALIFORNIA GARDEN (USPS 084-240)
San Diego Floral Association, Inc.
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego, CA 92101-1619, USA

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA